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TBILISI INSTITUTE HONORED,  
MEDICAL INTENSITIES LOOK TO SUCCESSFUL 1950

**PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER PRAISES WORK**

Recently, the Tbilisi Institute for the Advancement of Doctors was in receipt of a laudatory letter sent by Ye. M. Zhurav, Minister of Public Health USSR. In the letter, Zhurav pointed out the various aspects of the Institute's work which had been so useful out in the field. For example, the Chair of Traumatology was conducting work to improve the lot of the miners in the Akheltskh coal region, the members of the Chair of Hygiene are conducting a special series of experiments in Marneuli'sk Selsky, the Chair of Health Resorts is at the famous Akhtala mid-bath resort, and the Chair of Oncology is conducting studies to determine the action of nicotine on the development of various cancerous diseases.

**SURGERY PRIZE AWARDED**

The 25,000-ruble Jussukakotskiy Prize is awarded annually for the best work in the field of surgery. The prize in 1949 went to S. G. Rukosuyev, Assistant in the Faculty Surgery of the Clinic, Federal Moscow Medical Institute (merit I. V. Stalin for his monograph "Osteosynthesis of the Medial Fractures of the Femur," to B. I. Gopovrat, Candidate Medical Sciences, Assistant at the Clinic of the Central Institute for the Advancement of Doctors for his work "Antimony-cosis in the Surgical Clinic," and to P. I. Melnikovskiy, Professor, Chief of the Chair of Surgical Diseases Moscow State Medical Institute for his work "Penicillin - its Use in Surgery."

**NEW HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION**

A new 100-bed children's hospital is being built at Kamensk-Ural. Other medical activities in this town include an Experimental Sanitation and Antiepidemiological Station with a Laboratory for Bacteriological and Sanitary Studies of food.

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A hospital community has just been put into operation at the Leningrad Metallurgical Factory. The main building of the hospital is equipped with modern apparatus, and there is bed space for 200 patients. Similar well-equipped clinical and hospital facilities will be organized at other metallurgical factories during the coming year. An outlay of 50 million rubles is planned for medical facilities at metallurgical enterprises in Stalin's Soviet alone.

#### STUDY SILICOSIS

Hygienists, therapists, and X-ray technicians have been studying silicosis under actual working conditions for a long time. At present, there is a specially made wet drill which permits drilling without harmful effects from the fine rock dust floating in the air. This is one of the most effective measures last one using this new method and how it is being used will contribute to lowering the silicosis incidence rate.

#### NEW DYSENTERY PROPHYLAXIS

Research by a special group at the Leningrad Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology has resulted in the discovery of a vaccine made of live bacilli against dysentery. M. V. Zensky, chief of the institute, played an important role in the development of the new vaccine which is based on the dysentery phage infections in combination with acidophilic milk. It is known that dysentery vaccine decreases the virulence of the dysentery bacillus and by giving a certain amount of immunity to the intestinal tract, while the acidophilic bacillus generates a pathogenic microflora. This method was tried on 90 children and cures were observed in 68 cases. The results have been so promising that the Ministry of Health RSFSR has recommended that special courses of this vaccine be given on the application of this new method in treating dysentery, prior to its use in general practice.

#### MEDICAL INDUSTRIES INFORMED OF 1950 QUOTAS

In 1949 the workers of the Moscow Chemical Pharmaceutical Factory (Mozkhimpharm) were able to exceed the annual quota by 15 percent. Various production improvements and efficiency methods resulted in significant raw material savings. As a result the manufacture of 900,000 rubles worth of pharmaceuticals. The workers of the factory have been informed of the 1950 quotas, and the plant authorities report that already plans are being exceeded. The workers of the Moscow Alkaloid Factory have been able to complete production quotas in all categories of medical equipment. It is planned that 1950 will be an exceptional year. The cardamine workshop is supposed to attain a production level of two and a half times the 1949 quotas, and this only for the month of January.

A special work chart has been compiled for the Chemopharmaceutical Factory "Zdorov'ye Trudyashchimsya." So far all shops are operating on schedule. The Leningrad Chemopharmaceutical Factory "Farmakos" fulfilled 1949 export quota by 123 percent and has gone into its 1950 production schedule with a reserve of an operating tempo. The daily plans for 2 and 3 January were filled to 105 percent, with individual achievement in some cases over 12 percent above the established quota. There is an indication that the 1950 plans will be filled and exceeded by the Soviet medical industry. This is even true for the laboratory glass plant which appeared to be falling down on their assignments during the early part of 1949. The Kovrov Glass Plant completed its 1949 quotas and in some shops the workers met the new production year by announcing that they were already filling 1951 quotas.

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**MEDICAL ADVICE AIDS DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET ECONOMY**

A 5-year plan has been put into effect for the development of the Karakum depression where, by a program of improvement of water sheds, clearing of rivers, and soil conservation the now relatively useless land will become valuable grazing land. For some 3 years now, soil specialists have been studying and making recommendations concerning proposed hydrotechnical constructions and soil conservation. However, prior to making recommendations, all suggestions were submitted to a special group of health and sanitation engineers who passed on the hygienic and sanitary aspects of the proposed construction. Particular attention was paid to the effect these proposed hydrotechnical projects would have on the elimination of malarial mosquito-breeding places.

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